

# THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

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## LAST OF LONE ROBBERS

Oliver Curtis Perry and His Sensational Looting of a

NEW YORK CENTRAL EXPRESS CAR.

In Nerve and Audacity and Resourcefulness He Resembles Tracy, the Washington Desperado.

THE FIRST TRAIN ROBBERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

ADVENT OF THE LONE ROBBER

The escape and pursuit of the desperado Tracy, near Seattle, Wash., has aroused the undivided interest of the entire country; for Americans dearly love exploits involving dexterity, and we are prone to look only on the romantic aspect of outlawry, forgetting the contemptible escapades of these men, who are remembered solely because of their prowess in hand-to-hand fights with officers of the law or for their cavalier struggles against great odds. Tracy's reputation rests wholly upon his ability to elude his pursuers, though he is regarded as resolute, cool-headed and utterly fearless. In those qualities he strongly resembles Oliver Curtis Perry, as daring criminal as this country ever produced and the nerviest train robber in the history of this nation. The scene of his most sensational escape was between Lyons and Syracuse, in the most thickly settled portion of New York State. In nerve and daring it equaled any of the exploits of the James or Younger boys.

Perry's career of crime was a remarkable one. He was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., nearly thirty-seven years ago. When but a boy he was convicted of a burglary in his native town. He was sent to the Elmira reformatory, but he was so dangerous that most of his term was served in the penitentiary at Rochester, N. Y. On his release he went West, and in a short time he was serving a term in the penitentiary at Stillwater, Minn., for robbery. After this experience he went further West and rode the cattle ranges in Montana for a year as a cowboy. In a fight with another cowboy he was shot through the wrist, and while undergoing treatment in the hospital at Niles City, Mont., he brained another patient with a cuspidor. His trial for murder resulted in an acquittal. After this escapade he returned to the East and did some work at railroad work on the New York Central, being employed as a brakeman. It was while engaged in this work that he planned his first train robbery.

It was on September 30, 1891, that Perry robbed an American express train near Utica, N. Y. The train was No. 31 and was known to carry sometimes as much as \$300,000. It is not known where Perry boarded the train, but he effected an entrance into the baggage car by sawing away a bit of the door. He covered Agent Moore with his gun and, after taking what he wanted, backed out of the car and when on the platform cut the rubber coupling, which put on the air



## Piecing.

That's a word which may not be in the dictionary in this sense of its use, but which is in very common use in some sections of the country. "She's always piecing," they say of the woman who runs to the cupboard at irregular hours and eats a piece of pie, cake, or some other dainty. This irregular eating is one of the chief causes of dyspepsia and "weak" stomach.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are completely cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the supply of rich, pure blood, and gives the body vitality and vigor.

"I feel as if I was feeling very badly," writes Mr. L. A. Adams, of 15 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. "I had a very poor appetite and when I ate down at the table I could not eat, but would have to go away without even tasting the food. Chances to meet from a friend who used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' for a disease similar to mine, I thought I would give the medicine a trial, and I can hardly express the benefit received from it. The first dose seemed to do the good. My appetite returned and I was able to eat heartily. I have improved so much since taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I do not look like the same person. Am today well and strong—the result of taking six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 91 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

brakes. This slackened the speed of train, and it slowed up Perry jumped off. Perry got \$5,000 in cash and some jewelry by the robbery. The crime was traced to him by detectives, but he could not be found, and it was not until his second robbery of the same train, between Syracuse and Lyons, that his whereabouts became known.

Perry next tried to rob the American Express company's special train on Sunday, February 21, 1892. One car of the train was known as the money car. In it is sent the specie from the United States for Western bank. The train left Syracuse at 5 o'clock in the morning. The money was in the car next to the rear coach. When they were nearing Weedsport, Perry, who had ridden on top of the money car from Syracuse, let himself over the side of the car by means of a rope. He smashed in the glass with his revolver and ordered the messenger to throw up his hands. The messenger shot at Perry. Then Perry shot him twice. Perry climbed into the car and there was a desperate fight. The conductor heard the shots and stopped the train. Perry looked out of the express car when the train slackened its speed, saw the conductor and shot at him. The conductor sent a brakeman back to Jordan to telegraph along the line that they had a train robber on board. Then they went on to Port Byron. They stopped at Port Byron and took care of the messenger who was badly wounded. Perry had disappeared. At Lyons, where a stop was made, there was a big crowd. Perry was in the crowd. He had evidently jumped off the farther side of the train while it stood at the station. The conductor recognized him and made a rush for him. Perry kept the crowd back with his revolver and ran across the tracks to where a coal train was standing. He uncoupled the engine, jumped into the cab and ordered the engineer and fireman to get out of sight. He then pulled the throttle open and sailed away.

The express train engine was uncoupled and a party started after him. When they were about to overtake him, he stopped his engine, reversed it, and started back. As he passed his pursuers, who were on another track, he fired two shots through the cab window. Men on the pursuing engine, feeling that they could not catch him, returned to Lyons. Perry found the steam giving out and abandoned the engine. He then started across the country. Finally he was captured near Newark. He was arrested on a charge of robbing the train. He was sentenced to Auburn prison for forty-nine years and three months. He had served about a year and a half when he was transferred to Mattawan as incurably insane. He escaped with five other prisoners from Mattawan, but was recaptured in Weehawken, N. J., April 27, 1895.

So far as the records extend, and they are believed to be complete, the various railways and express companies having kept a careful account of their losses in this way, as well as of their numerous encounters, the first train robbery in the United States occurred in Indiana. The year was 1866. One night in September an express on the Ohio and Mississippi road slipped in at Brownstown. This place is ninety miles west of Cincinnati. Two men climbed on the locomotive, covered the engineer and fireman with revolvers and conversed pleasantly. They were heavily masked. As they talked, their companions uncoupled the express car and the engineer was forced to haul it five miles down the road. Here the car was entered, the messenger forced to unlock the safe and \$12,000 was taken. The affair caused a fever of excitement all through the country and the railway people saw at once that a new and terrible war had begun against them.

For this crime the members of a family named Reno were held to be responsible, but there was no evidence of their guilt and they were not molested. A few months later two boys, inspired by the fire of imitation, held up a train on the same road and near the same point. They were taken in hand by their parents, who delivered them to the authorities along with the \$3,000 they had stolen. No particular punishment was given them. This was the second train robbery. A year later three Reno brothers, Frank, Jesse and Slim, along with a relation named Anderson, captured a train on the Indianapolis, Madison and Jeffersonville road at Seymour, which was their home. They threw the express messenger out of the car, broke open the safe and got \$135,000, with which they escaped to Canada. In that country, after a long chase, they were overtaken and forced to surrender. Long extradition proceedings followed.

It was years after train robbery became a common crime that the lone robber, the precursor of Oliver Curtis Perry, made his appearance. The first instance of the kind was the braiding of Express Messenger Nichols on a Rock Island and Pacific train near Joliet, Ill. His assailant was

captured, but for some reason was not hanged. He is now doing time in the penitentiary. Sometime afterward, near Pacific, Mo., one man bound and gagged an express messenger named Fotheringham and took from the safe \$100,000. This robber's name was Wittrock, but he was much better known as "Jim Cummings," under which alias he wrote many letters to the newspapers while evading arrest. He was finally captured and served a term in the penitentiary. Almost all of the money was recovered. The industry has about died out now, and in many Western states the crime is obsolete, as the new law affixing the death penalty to a crime against property has proved efficacious. The men of the road have gone back to holding up stage coaches or looting country stores. Oliver Curtis Perry is the last of the great train robbers.

"Prosperity is the issue" is the title of the great speech of United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, recently delivered in the Senate at Washington. The speech has been issued in document form by the American Protective Tariff League. Send postal card request for free copy. Ask for Document No. 75. Address W. F. Wakeman General Secretary 135 West 23d Street, New York.

## CAPTURES DARING ROBBER

C. A. Hall, of Marion, O., Fires at a Fortville Banker, Is Pursued, Wounded and Then Surrenders.

Indianapolis, July 24.—At noon today, while half a hundred men were on the streets, a daring daylight robbery was attempted in the little town of Fortville, a few miles east of Indianapolis. A few moments after 12 o'clock, while Assistant Cashier Prittipoli of the Fortville Bank, was in charge, a well-dressed stranger entered the banking office, and, calling Prittipoli to the Cashier's window, asked him if he could change a twenty-five cent piece. Prittipoli turned to accommodate the stranger, and when he again faced him with the change in his hand, he was looking into the muzzle of a revolver leveled at his head.

"Given me \$2,500, and be quick," the stranger demanded. Prittipoli retained his presence of mind, and looking the stranger squarely in the eye, refused absolutely to give a cent. At the same moment he dodged behind the counter and seized a small club that lay near at hand. As he made the movement the robber opened fire. Two shots struck the grated window and were deflected. Before the man could fire again Prittipoli had made for him with the club.

In the meantime a crowd had been attracted by the firing and was fast approaching the bank. The robber hastily made his exit, turning his smoking revolver on the crowd as he passed out the door. He made his way hastily toward a clump of trees two blocks distant, and while a posse was organizing to go in pursuit, passed from sight in the thin stretch of forest.

A few moments later half a dozen men armed themselves and followed the robbers. He was tracked to the center of the wood, and after reconnoitering the center, a demand was made for his surrender, but the robber answered by opening fire with his revolver, sending half a dozen shots at the posse.

John Bille, armed with a Winchester rifle, returned the man's fire, and at the second shot wounded him in the hand. The robber dropped his revolver and threw up both hands, declaring his willingness to surrender. He was taken under close guard to the Fortville jail and every effort was made to determine his identity. The captured man refused to give his name or to state where he was from. Later in the afternoon word was sent to Indianapolis and detective were hurried to the scene to attempt to identify him. A few moments after their arrival it was discovered that the man is C. A. Hall, of Marion, O. He is a resident of Indianapolis, where he was engaged as a plumber. To-night the man was taken to Greenfield, where he was lodged in the jail for safekeeping.

Experience has demonstrated just what Ramon's Pink Pills will do. R. L. McDowell, Kelley, La., says: "I suffered from constipation and congestion of the liver for many years, and tried the best doctors in the country without any benefit, and finally a box of Ramon's Treatment and to my surprise was entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend them all and even more than you claim for them."

## Lyon's Laxative Syrup

is a vegetable preparation absolutely harmless in its effect; it acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels; cures constipation, biliousness, sick headache, clears the complexion and makes the blood pure. An ideal remedy for children as well as adults.

For sale by J. Thos. Allen, Rosine, Ky.

## AGUINALDO

The Famous Filipino's Own Record of Wild Flight.

FUNNY FEATURES OF HIS DIARY.

Long March With Misery as a Constant Companion—Glimpses of Humor in the Gloom.

If it were possible for grim visaged war to wreath his wrinkled face in smiles, he would certainly do so. He could read, in full, the diary of Aguinaldo, extracts of which have already been published in the Globe-Democrat. It is said that humor of a very exquisite quality may sometimes be found by the patient seeker in city directories, official reports, dictionaries, blue books, and other such matter-of-fact tomes. But even those who have found and occasional "pocket," so to speak, supplying a nugget of laughter in such unlikely places as these, would scarcely turn to the annals, recorded daily, of a little man who bore the machinery of a whole government on his shoulders, and, thus encumbered, traveled from point to point in the vain effort to keep his own dusty face concealed from a relentless and powerful foe. If such a narrative were not heroic, it ought at least to be a little pathetic, and so it is. But here and there one may find a glimmer of unconscious humor, all the more striking because of the childish dignity, which gives a tone to the major part of the entries.

Even Aguinaldo, with his highly finished Latin deportment, could not always succeed in maintaining his dignity, and at the same time be in a hurry—and it goes without saying that he was in a hurry from the time he defied the American forces until he became, perforce, their guest. Much of the unintentional humor of the records arises from the fact that the central figure therein is continually on the fly, and that he attempts so consistently to impart an air of importance to his every movement.

The unexpectedness of the Americans is shown in the following entry: "About 3 o'clock Tio and Villa were suddenly awakened by the firing of guns inside the town itself. As it kept up they went out into the streets to see what it was. Great was their astonishment on finding the American cavalry was passing and firing in the town. Tio and Villa escaped by running away immediately, but they had the misfortune to be seen by the enemy, who pursued them. They went up into the mountains and hid."

That the peripatetic warriors were not exactly Trojans in all respects is shown by the following entry: "November 30—We left Arangui for Cavantes at 10 a. m., passing over mountains bare of all vegetation, with the result that the heat of the sun made our heads ache."

In the course of the narrative some of the customs of the tribes encountered are described with as much interest as if the president of all the Philippines knew no more about them than if he had never before traveled in the islands. "The kanoa," a savage custom among the Igorrotes, is given as follows: "The dance consists in this: Keeping time to the march, they carry one leg to the front, executing movements of contraction and expansion, the other leg meantime supporting the weight of the body in the act of leaping. The body forms an outward curve. The arms support a lance and wand." The addition is made: "Several Igorrotes, executing this dance and wearing plumage on their heads present a confusion scene to the vision at first glance."

In one of the passages in the diary a council of war is described, in which the various members of the staff discuss the nearness of the enemy and consider their imminent danger. After a dozen or so had expressed opinions, the result of the conference is set down as follows: "In view, then of these conditions the president believed that we should march from this ranch as soon as possible."

Still there was not an utter lack of pleasures and diversions. One of the passages, in which the paucity of good things to eat is dwelt upon, is followed by this: "On a moonlight night, the honorable president, Sytar, Jeciel, the honorable president's sister, the Leyba sisters and others were talking about our hardships in not having suitable food; and once the independence of the country is declared, we will make a trip to Europe with an allowance of a million dollars to pay our expenses."

This reflection seems to have been effective only during the moonlight night, however, for there is an unusually doleful note in some of the passages following a little later.

For instance: "The rala continues; our strength seems to be completely exhausted. At 6 o'clock the honorable president gave orders to go on the march. So we began the journey, though we slept in the water last night, had nothing to eat all day yesterday, and without having any breakfast now. We are wet."

One can imagine that the diary came very nearly being suspended at this point, so unmistakable is the note of discouragement. But there was worse to come. The next day: "We came to a river on top of a high mountain, and while we were passing down the mountain, suddenly a rain of rocks fell upon us, lasting for a considerable time. Fortunately for us, we had no casualties. The Igorrotes, who were throwing top rocks, were occupying the top of the mountain, and so we were unable to see them. This was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

That the Igorrotes did not get off scot free, however, is shown in the same page, which demonstrates how terrible was the hand of Aguinaldo: "It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the honorable president wishing to give these people a lesson, ordered that twenty-five soldiers go back and fire a volley at those who were pursuing or following our trail. So the twenty-five soldiers returned and fired several volleys at the Igorrotes, but they ran away." One realizes fully here that the Igorrotes must have been very indiscreet to repeat the rain of rocks.

There is one entry which shows that a stop of ten days was made—perhaps the longest of the weary pilgrimage. The record says: "Friends came, bringing with them rice and other food for us. We passed the time divinely in this town." Which shows that there are times when a full stomach may cause the suspension of the wildest dreams of empire.

Yet the dictator never lost his prudence. At the expiration of the ten days, when it was known that Americans were in the vicinity, there is this evidence of sagacity: "On this day the honorable president and his two doctors held a secret conference at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and for several reasons they agreed that we should leave this valley."

Yet at the very next stopping place they seemed to have suffered from the worst sort of misgivings: "So far, the Americans at Camarag do not come to attack us, and we hear no report that they intend doing so. They must have left Camarag." Which leaves little doubt that the Americans, when they were in Camarag, at least, must have been on the warpath.

But if the Americans had any idea that they were engaged in child's play, they must have been mistaken, as shown in the following: "At 11 a. m. the honorable president received a verbal report to the effect that the Americans coming from Cagayan are going to attack us; therefore, from that moment we remained on the alert." Naturally, there was "nothing doing" for a short time after that, and the next entry reads, "Nothing important."

One when friends presented the wanderers with some fish there followed a great demonstration, described as follows: "The meal was scarcely ready when we seated ourselves on the ground in a circle, prepared to eat in an extraordinary manner, because it should be bore in mind that from the month of November, when we commenced our flight, to the present date, we had only seen the appetizing pictures of fish. So we were joyful when we commenced eating." A statement which no one, who has had his pleasures confined to the pictures of things, can doubt for an instant.

The other of the strange documents apparently was supplied with some imagination, in testimony of which there is the following statement: "We reached a river at 11 o'clock, and rested until 12 on account of the insupportable heat, and then started on. The river was quite deep, and we had to cross it by swimming. Those who did not care to get wet passed across on a footing about 6 inches wide, located on one of the bluffs of the mountains; an exceedingly dangerous passage, since, if one should chance to slip and fall, a thing easily done, he would necessarily break his neck."

And here is an unfortunate condition of affairs: "Once across we continued the march, passing along the river bank at the foot of the mountains, and treading in the midst of large rocks which hurt our feet all the time." Yet this was a mere bagatelle compared with what happened when it became necessary to cross the river again: "While crossing the river the velocity of the current was so atrocious that we had to grab one another to keep from being swept away, and while the cold was killing us, we sought to distract our attention from our suffering by saying, 'What troublesome jokes are those of Otis.'"

Then there were petty grievances to swell the tide of woe. With calm resignation the entry is made April 22:

"It was discovered this morning that the honorable president's servant had escaped last night, carrying away with him a Remington rifle, forty cartridges, clothing and other things." The fortitude with which this matter was born may be explained in an addition to the entry, which has it that "this servant is an Igorrote, a native of Banaue."

As time wore on, the note of distress from the proximity of the American became more frequent. Here is a specimen: "A messenger arrived this morning and informed the honorable president that at the Balbalag settlement he had received trustworthy information that the Americans, with an advance guard of sixty men and a rearguard of 200 men, were coming to attack us. Every puff of wind seems to carry, in suspense, news about the coming of the Americans."

The Americans certainly must have been getting on the trail about this time from the evidence of the next entry, a part of which is as follows: "The honorable president at once gave orders for a hurried march, and, almost flying, we left the settlement."

In a sense, the party had an opportunity to throw rocks at the Igorrotes their arch enemies, later on in the march, as shown by the following: "We went into the interior of the woods, where we found Igorrotes. We begged them to bring us some cooked food, in consideration of being paid whatever price they might desire. Indeed, in two hours they returned, each bringing us a little cooked rice in packages containing about one-fourth pint, and charged us exactly 50 cents for each package."

The weary wayfarers were thus relieved of the burden of making much change, it would seem, for "the Igorrotes sold about \$2,000 worth of three little jars." However, there is a cheerful note in this entry, which concluded with: "We spent the day in hiding in the interior of the woods, with our stomachs full."

There are times when somewhat contradictory statements are mingled with these apparently frank admissions. Here is what happened when they crossed a river: "The current being somewhat swift, we lashed ourselves together in order to ford the stream, but as the velocity of the current was very great some of us were washed away. However, everybody was saved. We cross. Having only lost thanks to God—the honorable president's rifle." But when a hill-top is reached the honorable president insists on counting his men, and finds that a lieutenant and nine soldiers are missing, and asked question about those who were lost. "Some soldiers answered that they thought the missing soldiers had been drowned, and with their own eyes they had witnessed. Lieut. Dayao and the nine soldiers in question were swept away by the current when crossing the river."

There is but slight variation in the entries to the end of the book which is quite large; and the appearance of Gen. Funston and the consequent end of the peregrinations of the honorable president and his followers, appears to have been really providential.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has a world wide reputation for its cures. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

## He Appreciated Water

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, poured out a glass of ice water and drank it with evidence. "There isn't anything quite so good as water, after all," quoth Blackburn, "which, by the way," he added, "reminds me of a story."

"Down in Kentucky," began Mr. Blackburn, "there was a farmer, who, strange to say, did not know the taste of whisky. One day, at Christmas time, he was at a neighbor's house and was invited to 'sample' a mixture of cream, lemon, sugar and other ingredients, commonly known as eggnog. He sipped, then drank, then drained several mugs. When he started to go home he felt curious. It's an insidious drink you know, and when he reached home, he went to bed. The next morning he awoke with an awful thirst. Breaking the thin covering of ice on the water bucket out on the porch, he took one long drink."

"Maudy, Maudy, come here and bring the children," he shouted. "I never tasted such water in my life."—Washington Post.

## A Cure for Cholera Infantum

"Last May," says Mrs. Curtis Baker, of Bookwalter, Ohio "an infant child, or our neighbor's was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctor had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions was in two days' time the child had fully recovered, and is now (nearly a year since) a vigorous, healthy girl. I have recommended this Remedy frequently and have never known it to fail in any single instance. For sale by all druggists."

## TEXAS LEADS.

Has More Counties Than Any Other State—New York Co. Has the Largest Population.

Counting the parishes of Louisiana, there are in the United States 2,799 counties. This gives an average to the States and territories, not including Alaska, where the divisions are called districts, of 59.26 counties. Texas is the blue ribbon State of the Union so far as number of counties is concerned. She has 246, leading Georgia, which has the next largest number, by 100. Texas has more than four times the average number of counties and 49.15 times as many as Rhode Island, which has only five, the smallest number of any State in the Union.

As would be expected, the county containing the largest number of inhabitants is in the State of New York. It is New York county, in which New York City is located, and has 2,050,600 inhabitants. Perhaps few people would suspect that Texas comes in for another blue ribbon for the county having the smallest number of inhabitants. It might seem that the county containing fewer people than any other should be somewhere on the Northwestern border. Bailey county, Texas, however, has the honor. Only four people live within her boundaries.

In the parts of the "Original Thirteen States," settled before the Revolution, most of the counties were named in honor of kings and queens and the nobility of England. Many of them took the names of counties in England. After the war of Independence, new counties were named principally, for revolutionary heroes. Occasionally a local favorite got a name. Naturally more counties have been named in honor of Washington than for any other man. In thirty States there are counties bearing his name. The Father of the Country is not so far ahead of Dr. Franklin in that respect, though. There are twenty-four Franklin counties in the United States.

## A YOUNG LADY'S LIFE SAVED.

At Panama, Colombia, by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Dr. Chas. H. Utter, a prominent physician of Panama, Colombia, in a recent letter stated: "Last March I had as a patient a young lady sixteen years of age, who had a very bad attack of dysentery. Everything I prescribed for her proved ineffectual and she was growing worse every hour. Her parents were sure she would die. She had become so weak that she could not turn over in bed. What to do at this critical moment was a study for me, but I thought of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and as a last resort prescribed it. The most wonderful result was effected. Within eight hours she was feeling much better; inside of three days she was upon her feet and at the end of one week was entirely well." For sale by all druggists.

## Excursion Rates.

Seven Hills Chautauque, Owensboro Ky. July 31 to August 12th. On account above occasions round trip tickets will be sold as follows. For Seven Hills Chautauque tickets will be sold from Beaver Dam to Owensboro and returned at rate of \$1.70 for the round trip, tickets on sale July 30, to August 12th limited to August 13th for return.

On account of Confederate reunion tickets will be sold at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 30th and 31st and early morning train August 1st limited for return August 2nd for return.

Lexington Horse Show and Carnival, Lexington Ky., August 11-16th. On account above occasion round trip tickets will be on sale from Beaver Dam to Lexington Ky., and return at \$5.55 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 11 to August 16 limited for return August 18th for return.

A. J. Cottingham went to Washington County, Ark., to see his sister and while there was taken with flux (dysentery) and was very bad off. He decided to try Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was so much pleased with the prompt cure which it effected, that he wrote the manufacturers a letter in praise of their medicine. Mr. Cottingham resides at Lockland, Ark. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

## Over in Breathitt.

With a record of thirty-six assassinations and not one arrest since January 1 of the current year, Breathitt County, in Kentucky, gives the contradiction some what direct to the statement of Governor Beckham that human life is as safe in Kentucky as elsewhere in the Union. The latest tragedy in Breathitt, when a former Town Marshal of Jackson was shot from a window in the Courthouse,

## KIDNEY TROUBLE CURED.

General Health Greatly Improved by Pe-ru-na.



MRS. FRANCES MATOON.

Mrs. Frances Matoon, Treasurer of the Minneapolis Independent Order of Good Templars writes from 12 Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minn., as follows: "Last winter I had considerable trouble with my kidneys brought on after a hard cold which I had neglected. One of my lodge friends who called when I was ill told me of a wonderful medicine called Peru-na. I had no faith in it, but my husband purchased me a bottle, and asked me to try it. It brought me most satisfactory results. I used three bottles before I was completely cured, but I have had good cause to be grateful, for not only did my kidney trouble disappear, but my general health improved and I have been in good health ever since. I would not be without it for ten times its cost."—FRANCES MATOON. This experience has been repeated many times. We hear of such cases nearly every day.

Mrs. Matoon had catarrh of the kidneys. As soon as she took the right remedy she made a quick recovery. Peru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Peru-na is a specific for the catarrhal derangements of women. Address The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio for free book on catarrh written by Dr. B. B. Hartman.

seems to have aroused public indignation to an extent heretofore unknown in the county. When the funeral of Cockerill was held, last Wednesday, his pastor, Rev. Williams Hiner, prayed that Divine Providence would "take a hand in stopping the bloody feud." The prayer of the good man was commendable, but with all respect for Mr. Hiner and for prayer, let the citizens of Breathitt take a hand themselves and suppress the lawlessness which has justified the name of "Bloody Breathitt," and, having taken the hand, refuse to stay its work until, root and branch, murderers and assassins are weeded out of the county, with warnings that the thing which was done to them will be done to their successors or imitators. It is right to pray, and always commendable. But it is not right to sit down at the edge of the woods and pray for help from Providence, while not using the lawful means placed by Providence in the hands of the supplicants.

Breathitt County has good citizens in abundance, but they are simply terrorized by a condition of affairs the solution and ending of which is in their own hands. Breathitt County has courts the judges and Sheriffs and all the paraphernalia of justice, but Breathitt County has allowed the machinery to grow rusty. If her good citizens, while continuing to pray would take the rust from the machinery and start and keep the wheel in motion, Breathitt would speedily cease to be Bloody Breathitt, and would become Peaceful Breathitt, rich in mines and timber and oil and gas, and in a citizenship knowing its right and prepared to maintain them.—Commercial Tribune.

## DO YOU GET UP

## WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

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